

THE
OHIO STATE
UNIVERSITY
QUARTERLY

MAR 23 1911

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY AT COLUMBUS
VOLUME TWO NUMBER THREE
JANUARY . . . 1911

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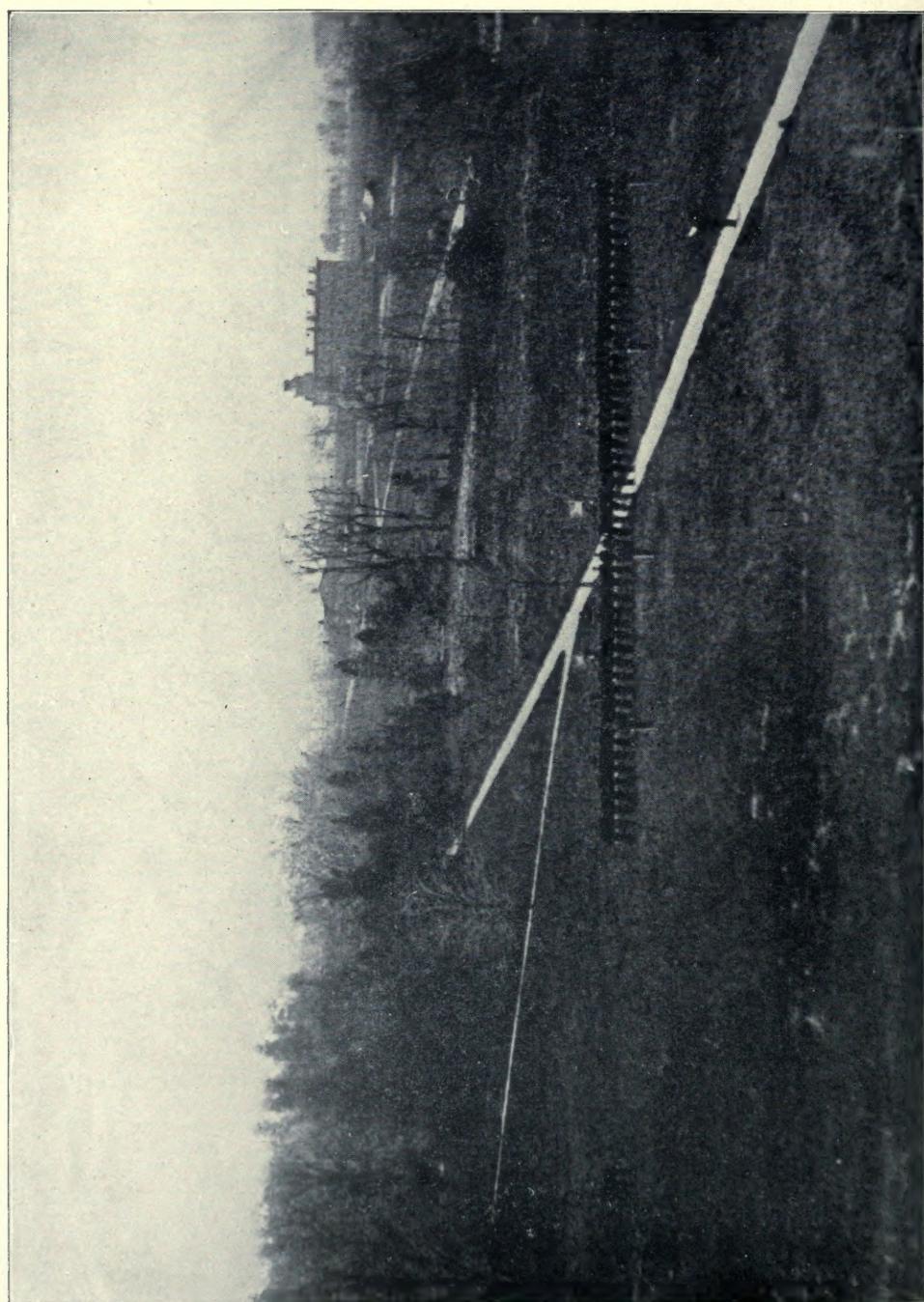
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THE BATTALION, 1877

The

Ohio State University Quarterly

VOLUME II

JANUARY, 1911

NUMBER 3

Ohio State Men in the Army

The history of the Military Department of the Ohio State University is not uninteresting to those who care to delve into the records of the past, and perhaps shows the changes that mark the progress of the University as a whole better than any other one department. Established in 1872, it was not until 1876 that a Commandant from the Regular Army was detailed to take charge of the department in the person of Lieut. Luigi Lomia of the Artillery; and an equipment of Springfield rifles was sent to the (then) Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College to arm the cadets, who were organized into a battalion of two companies, in the fall (probably) of 1876. In succession came as Commandants Lieut. Ruhlen, Infantry, 1881-1883; Lieut. Blocksom, Cavalry, 1883-1887; Lieut. Kilbourne, Artillery, 1887-1890; Lieut. Ogle, Infantry, 1890-1891; Lieut. Wilson, Artillery, 1891-1895; Lieut. Martin, Artillery, 1895-1899; Major Burns, Infantry, 1899-1900; and the present Commandant since that time. Of the above named, Lieuts. Kilbourne, Ogle, Martin and Major Burns are dead. For a few months after the relief of Lieut. Martin, who was ordered to his post at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, and before Major Burns, retired, reported for duty, Lieut. White, Cavalry, from the Columbus Barracks, had charge of the military work in the University, completing the list of army officers who have had charge of the Military Department since its organization. Lieut. Eldridge of the Navy reported for duty at the University by direction of the Secretary of Navy, in the Eighties, but his work was connected with the Mechanical Engineering Department entirely. The original corps of cadets consisted of eighty-seven men and officers, as shown by the original roster; although a photograph of the corps taken in 1877, and reprinted in this number of the QUARTERLY, shows but sixty-nine men and officers present. The following resolu-

tions of the Board of Trustees, adopted probably in 1878, give the scope of the authority delegated to the Military Department, and will without doubt revive many quaint memories in the minds of the older alumni. A few explanatory notes are added to this text.

“WHEREAS, The Board of Trustees are impressed with the necessity of assuming some responsibility as regards military drill, the following resolutions are adopted with a view of insuring its greater efficiency:

“*Resolved*, That students electing military drill shall be required to continue in this for a period of one calendar year from their entrance therein; the date of entrance to be determined in every instance by the date of the student’s own signature in a book kept for that purpose by the Professor of Military Science and Tactics. Non-compliance with this requirement must be with the dismissal of the student from the University, unless especially excused by the Faculty. (This was the old optional drill against which Lieut. Lomia used to rage; the attendance at the University was small, and the number of students electing drill was small in proportion even to that small number. Compulsory drill was instituted about 1880; this included all freshmen and sophomores, together with all students in the two years of the preparatory department, then a large proportion of the total University enrollment.)

“*Resolved*, That students while undergoing military training shall wear a uniform as at present, or as the Faculty shall prescribe from time to time. A period of four weeks will be allowed students from date of entrance to the drill in which to provide themselves with the required uniform. (Older alumni will remember the old first uniforms, modelled upon the West Point uniforms of the date, the officers with high plumed caps and cross-hilted side-arms.)

“*Resolved*, That an academic value will be given to the military department, and said department shall be placed in one of the schools of the University. The theoretical study of tactics and military science shall count as a quarter of a study. In case of the commissioned officers, however, the study of tactics and military science shall count as half a study. In applying this rule a cadet shall be considered as having been a commissioned officer all of the year in which he receives his promotion, provided that he hold his office until the end of that academic year. No value will be given to the study of tactics when not taken in connection with that of military science, as the acquiring of a knowledge of the former is a necessity with all cadets holding office. (The listing of drill at full credit as one of the requirements for graduation came later with compulsory drill.)

Resolved, That the Faculty will provide a duty instead of drill for those who do not engage in it, during the hour set apart for military instruction. (It was not until the erection of the Gymnasium, in the Nineties, that this alternate requirement, now a simultaneous requirement, became fixed as physical training. The 'hour set apart for military instruction' has been changed many times, and was for a long period daily at noon. Drill is now at four o'clock on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the same hour being used in the winter months for the class instruction in tactics. Indoor drill, such as older alumni will remember taking place in the basement and halls of University Hall, is impossible with the present regiment of cadets.)

Resolved, That no student shall wear the military uniform prescribed by the Faculty, except those who drill and those who have completed a two-years course of practical and theoretical military training, under penalty of dismissal from the University.

Resolved, That when the Ohio State University Battalion of Cadets, or any part thereof, is ordered by the Faculty to take part in any public service, procession, prize drill on the campus or exercises on commencement day, the cadets shall obey the order under penalty of suspension for the remainder of that and all of the next University term, even though this term should be in the next academic year. (There was a notable instance of infraction of this rule and the infliction of the subsequent penalty, in the Eighties, when the band mutinied, refusing to take part in an inaugural parade. The whole history of the public appearances of the battalion is yet to be written, and should furnish interesting reading; notably in the Inauguration and Memorial Day parades, in the artillery detachment that camped with the G. A. R. in Franklin Park—then the old State Fair grounds—in the summer of 1883 or 4, and in the prize companies that competed in State contests.)

Resolved, That students undergoing military instruction shall be required to render the proper military salute to their Commanding Officer, and to the Professors of the University on meeting them anywhere outside of the University building. (This rule fell early into abeyance, and has not been revived, with regard to saluting professors.)

Resolved, That the existing Faculty Regulation by which a student is expelled from the University on receiving eight reports for breach of military discipline in any one term is hereby fully approved and endorsed."

Such was the first action of the Board of Trustees. One other historical document may be added. Each cadet upon election was required

to sign the following, when he registered with the Military Department:

"We, the undersigned, having read and carefully considered the Resolutions of the Board of Trustees with reference to the Military Department, do hereby bind ourselves to conform to and abide by said resolutions, and also such regulations, present and future, as are found necessary to the efficiency of the Military Department."

The first cadet officers of the battalion were: Lieut of Co. A, C. B. Comstock, now connected with the Standard Oil Co. at Cleveland; Lieut. of Co. B, H. B. Hutchinson, now in charge of the Columbus Bradstreet Agency; and Lieut. and Adj., Newton M. Anderson, now the head of a private school in Asheville, N. C. To name the various men who entered the department in those days, or were prominent in it during the years immediately following, would take more space than the purpose of this article will allow; but an inspection of the old rolls is indeed interesting. Not less interesting is the delinquency book, which shows that some of our dignified professors of the present day were not in any way different from the prankish youthfulness of the present generation.

The dated pictures accompanying this article show the growth of the military organization. At this writing there are 1084 enrolled in the Military Department; this includes the first and second year men, exclusive of those excused for the usual reasons—self-support, physical disability, age over twenty-five years, conscientious scruples and football. Sixty-two men are in the band.

The purpose of this article, however, is not to refer particularly to the work done in the Military Department, but rather to show some of the results of that work by revealing the list and where possible something of the record of the men who have left the University to serve their country in either the Army, the Navy, the Revenue Marine Service or the Philippine Constabulary. The list is, for obvious reasons, arranged alphabetically, regardless of the date of entrance into the service of the United States. Names starred are graduates of the University. The others were at the University for part of their course only, a number leaving to enter West Point, others to enter the Army.

*Anderson, James T.

First Lieut. 16th Infantry; entered the service in December, 1884 (the year of his graduation from the University); graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School about 1893; service in the Western States and Territories; was Post Adjutant for Gen. Chaffee at Fort DuChene, Utah; retired on account of his health, and died in Colorado in May, 1904.

*Baker, C. B.

Major and Quartermaster; graduated from West Point and entered the service in 1886; honor graduate from the Infantry and Cavalry School in 1889; extensive service in Cuba, both at the time of the Spanish-American War, when he was Chief Quartermaster at Havana, and again when the Army of Pacification entered Cuba in 1907; now stationed in Philadelphia.

Converse, George L., Jr.

Second Lieut. 14th Cavalry; graduated from West Point in 1906, and entered the service the same year; graduate of the Mounted Service School in 1907; served in the Department of the Columbia; now stationed in the Philippine Islands.

*DeLoffre, S. M.

Major in the Medical Corps; entered the service in 1902; honor graduate of the Army Medical School in 1903; served in the West and in the Philippine Islands; has just finished a course in the hospital in Dublin, Ireland, to which he was sent by the United States Government; now stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas, but under orders to take station in the Philippines.

Donavin, C. S.

First Lieut. Ordnance Department; graduated from West Point in 1905, and entered the service the same year; served in Cuba during the Spanish-American War; served as Instructor in Mathematics at West Point; now stationed at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, N. J.

Ellis, Richard T.

Captain in the Coast Artillery Corps; entered the service in 1898 as Second Lieut. 4th U. S. Volunteer Infantry; served in the Philippines, First Lieut. with the 33rd U. S. Volunteer Infantry; appointed First Lieut. Coast Artillery, 1901; now stationed as Recruiting Officer in Columbus, Ohio.

Eichelberger, R. L.

Second Lieut. 10th Infantry; graduated from West Point in 1909, and entered the service the same year; now stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Ford, Stanley H.

Captain of Infantry detailed in the Quartermaster Department; entered the service in 1898; graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School in 1904; served during the Spanish-American War and later in the Philippine Islands; now on duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Freeman, George D., Jr.

Captain 2nd Infantry; served with the Volunteers, Spanish-American War, in 1898; entered the service in 1899; graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School in 1904; served in the Philippines with the first troops sent there, taking part in many engagements around Manila; served a second tour in the Philippines in 1907-09; now stationed at Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

Graham, Harry J.

First Lieut. 22nd Infantry; entered the service in 1899; served in the Volunteers in the Spanish-American War, 1898; served in the West and in the Philippines; now stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Hill, Ray C.

Second Lieut. 22nd Infantry; served in Volunteers in the Spanish-American War, 1898; graduated from West Point in 1907, and entered the service the same year; captain of the football team at West Point in 1906; now stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Kilbourne, Charles E.

Captain Coast Artillery Corps; entered the service in 1899; served in the Volunteers in the Spanish-American War, 1898; honor graduate of the Artillery School in 1903; took part in the engagements around Manila, and received the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry; now Commandant of the Constabulary School at Manila, P. I.

***Krumm, H. Z.**

Graduated from West Point in 1902 and entered the service the same year, being assigned to the 1st Cavalry, then in the Philippines; served in the Philippines two years and then at Fort Clark, Texas; from there was sent to Washington for operation for an old injury—a dislocated shoulder—incurred in the Riding Hall at West Point; died under the anaesthetic, 1905.

Langfitt, W. C.

Lieut. Col. Eng. Corps; graduated from West Point in 1883 and entered the service the same year; assigned to the Eng. Corps; Major in U. S. Volunteer Engineers, 1898; graduate of the Engineering School of Application, 1886; now stationed at Washington, D. C.

Martin, John T.

Graduated from West Point in 1889 and entered the service the same year; graduate of the Artillery School; service principally at Eastern army posts; Commandant of Cadets at the Ohio State University 1896-

99, leaving the University at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War; died in 1905, being lost overboard near Honolulu on his homeward passage from the Philippines.

Mooney, J. W.

Cadet at West Point; entered in 1907, and will graduate in June, 1911.

Mullay, P. H.

Captain 14th Infantry; entered the service in 1894; graduate of the Army School of Line in 1908, and graduate of the Army Signal School in 1909; has served in both Infantry and Cavalry; has served twice in the Philippines; now stationed at Fort Missoula, Mont.

Mullay, W. H.

Entered the service in 1890; served in the 21st Infantry in the West and in the Philippines during the early engagements; served also in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, where he was in the action at El Caney; died in the Philippines in 1906.

*Musser, R. C.

Veterinarian 14th Cavalry; entered the service in July, 1906; now serving in the Philippines at Manila.

Ruhlen, George, Jr.

Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps; entered the service in 1908; now stationed at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Short, Walter C.

Captain 13th Cavalry; entered the service in 1891; served in the 35th Vol. Infantry in the Spanish-American War; has served in the Philippines and the West; a famous horseman, his book on Equitation is used in the course of study at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., where he is now stationed as senior instructor in Equitation.

*Sigerfoos, Edward.

Capt. and Adjt. 5th Infantry; entered the service in 1891; honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School in 1895; served in the West and in the Philippines; was a very successful Commandant of the Military Department at the University of Minnesota; now stationed at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Vaughn, Edgar.

Cadet at West Point in the third class (second year.)

These are meager and incomplete records, and the writer is sorry he has not even this much information concerning Ohio State men who are in other branches of the service. In addition to those named in the

Army the University has contributed to the Navy Messrs. Donavin, Falconer, Osgood, Pence and Ralston; to the Revenue Marine, Cadet Rose, now at the School at New London, Conn., and to the Philippine Constabulary, Lieuts. Cullum, Eckman and Hugger, all of whom are now stationed in the Philippines. At the present writing there are two additional men who enter West Point next June, and one who has taken his examination for a Second Lieutenancy in the Army with results not yet published.

It is notoriously difficult to get Army men to talk of their own exploits, but even in the bare outlines furnished above many good stories can be guessed at. "Billy" Mullay probably saw more actual fighting than any other one man. Walter Short is one of the most famous horsemen in the Cavalry, and was so known and rated by the late Frederick Remington, in some of whose pictures, no doubt, he appears. Kilbourne's medal of honor, a not frequent distinction in the United States Army, and the equivalent of the Victoria Cross in the English Army, was given him for a daring achievement in an action in the Philippines; telegraph communication with headquarters was shot away during this engagement and Kilbourne climbed a telegraph pole, under hot fire, spliced together the wires and restored the communication. If it were within the scope of this article to include the Volunteers, the list of University names would reach to one hundred and fifty; such an inclusion would bring other good service to light, such as that of Captain Joe Walsh, of football fame, who personally saved the honor of the Fourth Ohio in Porto Rico. All the men named in the list have had stirring and picturesque adventures in the service, though they would all be loud in disclaiming this of themselves. They are likely to be found silent even concerning those services to the Army of which they are more honestly proud, the solid and scientific development of the efficiency of their own branches of the service, in which many of them have won a distinction unpublished indeed, but known and honored in the Army.

GEORGE L. CONVERSE.



The Sword of '86

In their anxiety to do something to glorify themselves, undergraduates do not always act with the greatest wisdom. Hence, after the lapse of twenty-five years, it is no little satisfaction to look back and see that the scheme adopted by the class of '86 to relieve itself of a suspicion of lack of college spirit and to promote interest in the military department of the University, has been of some real service to our Alma Mater. This plan was not conceived with any sanguinary intent. We of '86 did not even thirst for the blood of the members of other classes who twitted us for not being so conspicuous as they were in college affairs. The members of one class—that is, the men of the class—had appeared in silk hats and long gowns, and were strutting about the campus with great ado. Perhaps the girls did something equally impressive. Another class had a banquet, and afterward appeared at college gorgeously bedecked with the emblems of that important event. This was too much, too much. We got busy. There was a class meeting and then the momentous question of how to prevent the name of the class of '86 from sinking into awful oblivion in the darkness of do-nothingness, was entrusted to a committee consisting of Wallace Sabine, H. P. Smith and the writer. Wallace in those days had an eye for bargains, although department store bargain counters were not so common as they are nowadays. He smelled out a place way down in Massachusetts or Connecticut somewhere—Chicopee, I think they called it—where he said the grandest sword to be imagined could be had at a bargain. We thought that was pretty fine, and so did the rest of the class, and with the help of Wallace's father, we did get a sword at a reasonable price.

The day we announced our plan, to give a sword to the battalion, the *Makio* appeared with a picture of a tombstone under which were the words: "Here lies the spirit of the Class of '86." Take a lesson from this, you young men of the modern classes in journalism. Be careful about burying people and things.

In 1885 we were a little band, compared with the large classes of later years; and when, last Spring, two or three of us tried to locate the rest with a more or less gentle hint that they would once more be given an opportunity of saving the class of '86 from the aforementioned oblivion, it was surprising to find how few could be located who were actually bona-fide, dyed-in-the-wool members of the class of '86. The trouble with so many of us was that we did not stay long enough in one class to have a habitat. Now and then, an unusually studious and industrious chap like Will Keifer, would come into our midst. (I know Joe Denney

—begging pardon—wouldn't like "in our midst," but that's about where Billy landed.) Keifer came from the class of '87, but he graduated in '86 and is a contributor to the cause of '86. Others had difficulty in keeping their title clear to membership to '86, and with them there was great fondness for '87. So it was not an easy task to decide whose names should go down on the honor roll of contributors, but the genuine '86ers responded heartily. They all felt that the sword scheme had stood the test of time. The old enthusiasm still burns and we felt that it was a great privilege, last May, to present to the regiment a new sword and to announce that we were arranging for a permanent endowment, so that swords can be purchased as often in the future as the blade shall be filled with the names of the captains earning places on the roll of honor. We shall also provide in the deed of trust that if at some future time the dream of the lovers of peace shall be realized and war be banished, as it ought to be, the fund can be converted to some other purpose.

The old sword may be briefly described as follows, using as far as possible—by a civilian—the impressive military phraseology of Captain Converse. The sword is of the U. S. Army regulation pattern of the date; the 32-inch blade is straight, sharp-pointed, and light as a thrusting weapon. Both sides of the blade are highly ornamented with etched designs for some two-thirds of its length, the letters O. S. U. forming the center upon the one side and the spread eagle on the other; but the interesting part of the blade is the remaining third, both sides of which are filled with the names of the captains of the winning companies, one for every year since 1884, save and except one year, 1885, when there was no prize drill. (This was by vote of the battalion, and its historical result is that the name of Frank Taylor, who was even beforehand so evidently the winner of the contest that the other companies out-voted his own, does not appear on the sword; and it is pleasant to record that his company presented him with a handsome sword, still treasured in his family as one of the memories of him.) The hilt is a combination of open scroll work and repoussé figures, the most prominent of which is a mounted and mail-clad knight. The end of the hilt is finished as the top of the column wreathed with laurel and crested with an eagle poised for flight, and under the wreath appear the heads, presumably, of the dogs of war. The hilt, as well as the shoe and bands of the scabbard, is heavily gold-plated and shows little effect of the wear of twenty-six years. Between the bands the scabbard bears, on the one side, the etched inscription: "Presented to Best Drilled Company by The Class of '86." All the rest of the scabbard is weighted with rich and ornate ornament.

We are all sorry that it is not possible to publish in this number of the *QUARTERLY* photographs of the two swords, but this will be done in a future issue. The old sword, whose blade is now filled with historic names, will be placed in the trophy room of the Ohio Union. The following is the list of these names:

- 1884—Capt. G. R. Twiss.
- 1886—Capt. H. Hagler.
- 1887—Capt. W. S. Crawford.
- 1888—Capt. L. F. Kiesewetter.
- 1889—Capt. Edward Sigerfoos.
- 1890—Capt. S. C. Kershaw.
- 1891—Capt. W. L. Evans.
- 1892—Capt. J. H. Bone.
- 1893—Capt. W. E. Hazeltine.
- 1894—Capt. S. E. Burke.
- 1895—Capt. W. C. O'Kane.
- 1896—Capt. C. E. Haigler.
- 1897—Capt. F. R. Estep.
- 1898—Capt. L. M. Lisle.
- 1899—Capt. V. W. Jones.
- 1900—Capt. J. H. Holcomb.
- 1901—Capt. H. F. Knoderer.
- 1902—Capt. O. N. Bostwick.
- 1903—Capt. A. K. Overturf.
- 1904—Capt. Philips Thomas.
- 1905—Capt. C. R. Hall.
- 1906—Capt. C. W. Graham.
- 1907—Capt. Fred Hugger.
- 1908—Capt. Allen Bond.
- 1909—Capt. W. H. Sparrow.

To these should be added the first name engraved upon the new sword:

1910—Capt. A. C. Guillaudeu.

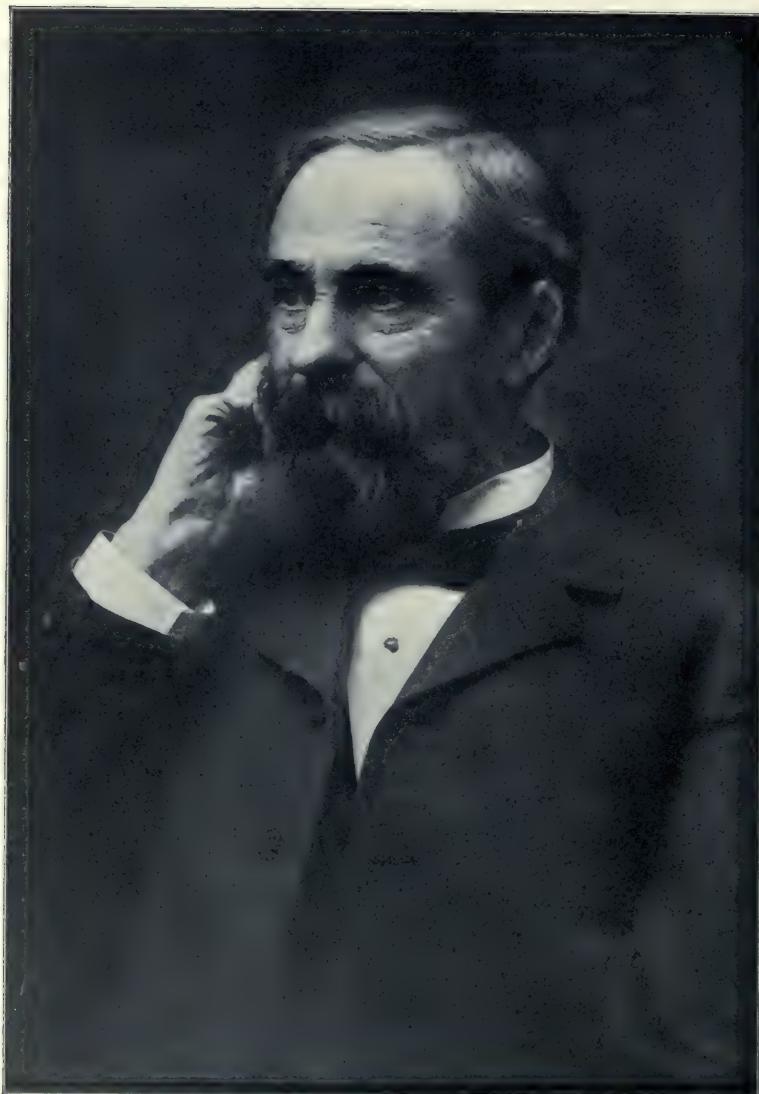
The new sword, or more properly the sabre, is of the regulation Army pattern of today. The 32-inch blade is not entirely for looks and possesses many qualities of the celebrated Damascus blade, flexibility being not the least of its good qualities; it has the modern slight curve and sharp point. One side of the blade is ornamented for two-thirds of its length with a rich design, both conventional and symbolic, centering again upon the letters O. S. U. The other side of the blade is left plain for the inscriptions of the names of future winners. The basket

handle of plated gold is beautifully chased on the outside, the inner part, next to the horn grip, being plain in order to preserve the usefulness of the weapon. The metal scabbard is highly polished, but ornamented only on the outside. These decorations include the spread eagle, with the scroll bearing "E pluribus unum"; between the bands we read, in heavily etched letters: "Presented to Best Drilled Company 1910 by The Class of '86." The bands are richly wrought and involve again the letters O. S. U. monogrammed in silver against the gold, and the silver medallioned coat-of-arms of the State of Ohio. This second sword, while not so ornate as the first, is artistic in design and finish, and has usefulness to its credit as well as beauty.

Just a word of sermonizing in conclusion. In past years a considerable amount of money has been wasted by many classes in vainglorious efforts to give themselves distinction. This, of course, does not refer to such excellent and more recent memorials, as the sun-dial and the chimes fund; nevertheless, the class of '86 claims the proud right to preach. I trust it may have some influence in persuading students of the future that when they do anything to arouse class spirit they can also at the same time do something worth while.

GEORGE SMART, Ex-'86.





STILLMAN W. ROBINSON

On the Death of Professor Stillman W. Robinson

[Editor's Note: Within one week in the autumn of 1910 occurred the deaths of two men intimately connected with the early history of the University. Robert White McFarland, for many years Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, and since 1899 Emeritus Professor, died on the 23d of October at Oxford, Ohio. Stillman Williams Robinson, for many years Professor of Mechanical Engineering, and since 1899 Emeritus Professor, died on the 31st of October at Columbus. The QUARTERLY had hoped to publish memorials of both men in this number, and herewith prints Professor Hitchcock's article on his friend and predecessor. The article on Professor McFarland, now preparing in the hands of Dean Edward Orton, has been delayed and will be published in the April number.]



About midway between the eastern slope of the Green mountains and the Connecticut river, in the State of Vermont, is located the village of South Reading. The citizens of this hamlet have reason to be proud of the fact that Stillman W. Robinson was born here and spent in this locality the first seventeen years of his life.

On account of the early death of his father, who was a farmer and carpenter, his mother was left with the responsibility of the farm and the care of four children of ten years and younger, Stillman being the eldest. He was at this time placed in care of a farmer and was therefore compelled to pursue a line of work not at all to his taste, since he was very mechanically inclined. He seized every opportunity to busy himself along mechanical lines and rainy days were a delight in that they made this possible.

His mechanical taste he rightly inherited, since his father, although a farmer, possessed remarkable ability as a builder, was a good mathematician and was much sought after by the community for construction work.

A glance at the map of Vermont discloses a small tributary to the Connecticut river passing near this village of South Reading. This at once recalls the tales told of how the young lad here went first into the practical side of the subject of hydraulic prime movers by the construction and operation of water wheels. At that time it was little thought that this youth would some day expound the theory of this subject to the young men of Ohio.

It was a day of rejoicing when at the age of seventeen years he went to Springfield, Vermont, to enter upon an apprenticeship of four years at the machinist trade.

At the expiration of this period he felt the need of more education, particularly along mechanical lines. He sought a mechanical engineering school, but as none was found, he selected a course in civil engineering.

In the spring of 1860, with eight dollars in his pocket, his entire capital, he started for the University of Michigan. By tramping from town to town and bringing his mechanical skill into play in the direction of manufacturing stencils, he was able to reach his destination with his capital increased to fifty dollars.

He did not feel sufficiently prepared to pass the entrance examinations, and therefore entered the high school for one term. This delay and a case of illness reduced his period of attendance at the University by about one-half year and as he graduated in 1863, the four year course in civil engineering was completed by young Robinson in the remarkably short time of two and one-half years.

One may form some idea of his ability from the fact that while in attendance at the University he was unable, on account of his illness, to attend the class in descriptive geometry. Three weeks before the final examination in this subject he was granted permission by the professor to prepare for the final. This he did by reading the subject through once and did not experience the least difficulty in passing the regular examination.

While he was pursuing his course his apprenticeship was of great aid in that it helped him to secure work to defray his expenses. It was during this period that his first invention was brought out, a machine for graduating thermometers.

After graduation he accepted a position offered him on the United States Lake Survey. Here also inventions were brought out relating to the instruments in use by him.

After three years of service he returned to the University of Michigan as an instructor and one year later was promoted to assist the Professor of Mining Engineering and Geodesy.

In 1870, at the age of thirty-two, he accepted the professorship of Mechanical Engineering and Physics at the Illinois Industrial University, now the University of Illinois. Here he established the Department of Mechanical Engineering, the first to be established in a state University in this country. In the organization of this department he

was given an appropriation of \$2000 for the purchase of tools, apparatus and the construction of an addition to the 24x36 ft. building then in use by the department. Here the Professor, with the assistance of his students, constructed an engine for experimental purposes and the running of the shops. Thus was opened the first distinctly educational shop in America, and seven years passed before another shop of like character and purpose was opened in the United States.

Professor Robinson became Dean of the College of Engineering in 1878, but resigned that same year to accept a call to Ohio State University as Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Physics.

Three years later, the mechanical subjects having advanced to such a degree as to require his entire attention, the chair was divided and he became Professor of Mechanical Engineering, occupying that position until 1895, when, on account of the severity of his University work in conjunction with the demands upon him professionally, he was compelled to resign.

In the professional world Professor Robinson was in demand. From 1880 to 1884 he was inspector of railroads for Ohio, examining one-third of all the roads of the state and reporting all defects to the State Commissioner. During this period he also served in consultation with the manager of the Santa Fe Railroad on matters relating to that system. He also investigated and made the subject of published articles, the vibration of bridges permissible, making stresses, strength of columns, car couplers, curves and sidings, railroad economics and various other subjects, such publications receiving attention in foreign countries as well as his own.

While serving as consulting engineer for the Santa Fe Railroad there was constructed a cantilever bridge of the longest span up to that date in this country. His connection with this piece of work won for him the Roland Prize of the American Society Civil Engineers. The mountings of the great Lick telescope stand as a monument to his engineering ability.

He was mechanical engineer and inventor for the Wire Grip Fastening Co., and also consulting engineer for McKay Shoe Machinery Co., and, while serving in these capacities, invented and designed many very intricate and ingenious machines for use in the boot and shoe industries.

It was during the early history of the development of the natural gas fields of the State of Ohio that, on account of the high capacities of the opened wells, the late Dr. Edward Orton, State Geologist, in a quan-

dary as to some method for measuring the capacity of same, consulted with Professor Robinson. The Pitot tube was at once suggested and used with marked success. For purposes of that kind this simple piece of apparatus has been in universal use since that time, and it is only within recent years that its value for other purposes has been fully recognized by engineers.

Professor Robinson has been the principal in some fifty inventions, forty of which have been patented in the United States and many in foreign countries. His last invention was that of an ingenious machine for the grinding of toric lenses; he received the notification of its grant from the United States Patent Office a very few days before his death.

If Professor Robinson had a hobby, it was along the line of mechanical engineering and in the particular direction of the subject of mechanism. Up to the time of his resignation from the University this subject he taught by lecture from original notes compiled by him during many years. The year following he brought out the original matter in text-book form, which at once attracted attention on account of its entire originality.

When the department of Mechanical Engineering was first organized the laboratory work was carried on by the Professor in four rooms in the west basement of the present University Hall. The equipment was indeed very meagre, consisting of a testing machine, a foot lathe and metal and wood working benches. In 1879, through the efforts of President Edward Orton and Professor Robinson, the State Legislature appropriated \$9000 for equipping and erecting the little building known as Mechanical Hall, where in laboratories and in the one lecture room Professor Robinson spent the best years of his life, teaching and supervising the work now carried on in the Departments of Mechanics, Industrial Arts and Mechanical Engineering.

The esteem and admiration of the students for "Bobby," as he was called, was always manifest, and there never was a complaint on the part of an indifferent man that he did not get a "square deal." The Professor always had much sympathy for the hard working student and was extremely sorry for the man who would use unfair methods in examination. In dealing with a case of that kind, which at the time was in the hands of the professor in charge, he was most lenient, especially if it were the first offense, usually giving the student the choice of a failure in the subject or a reference to the President; and it goes without saying which alternative the student would select.

How often has the writer heard Professor Robinson go into ecstasies over the work of the good men gone out from Ohio State. Espe-

cially was he enthusiastic over the results accomplished by the only woman graduate of the Engineering Departments; he always held for her the highest admiration.

Although Professor Robinson may not have possessed those qualities which made him as approachable on the part of the student in a sociable and comradeship way as others, yet it was a pleasure to him to hold at any time outside of class a personal conference with any student, no matter what his standing might be. Indeed, if he had been President of the United States or the King of England, any person of any station would have been welcome in his presence, and the pleasure would have been considered his.

He was extremely modest and retiring, and never mentioned or referred to his achievements except with much hesitancy. This characteristic is illustrated in his text-book entitled "Principles of Mechanism," where in explaining different instruments for laying out gear teeth, giving them by the names of their inventor, that one originated by himself is spoken of in a general way only.

Even for professional service he was so modest in his charge that oftentimes his clients would request a larger bill which would be more in keeping with his ability and reputation. He was always very reticent about accepting credit for himself, but to his associates and acquaintances he was very thoughtful and generous in this regard, taking great delight in relating that which they had accomplished.

He was a constant worker, and oftentimes when sitting down at his desk in the evening would become so absorbed in his work that day would break before he was conscious of the hour. For such endurance his early life in Vermont was largely responsible.

He was at all times greatly interested in education. In 1890 he organized an association which later developed into the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. Even after retirement he maintained an interest in and love for the University, made manifest by his endowment of the Robinson Fellowship as a permanent foundation, and by the donation to the Department of Mechanical Engineering of an experiment boiler complete in every particular and of much value. His giving in a great many directions was not prompted in any way by a sense of duty, but because it was in his large heart to do these things.

In the words of the Committee appointed to draft resolutions which were adopted by the University Faculty, "Professor Robinson was an indefatigable worker. There was no limit to his enthusiasm and ambition in his profession. Personally he was modest and retiring.

never claiming credit for himself, though most generous in according it to his associates. His nature was deeply sympathetic and very kindly. He was inflexible in his devotion to his duty and to his principles of integrity and honor. He was greatly interested in the work and success of those around him, both colleagues and students, and impressed his own enthusiasm, stimulating and rewarding them. His memory and influence will long be felt in the lives of those who follow after him and have taken up his work where he left it."

EMBURY A. HITCHCOCK.



Orton Hall and the Department of Geology

A recent discussion concerning the purpose for which Orton Hall was planned and built renders it advisable to place on permanent record a concise account of the various efforts and actions of the constituted authorities of the State and University which led to its erection. Many who have become connected with the University in recent years will, naturally, be unacquainted with its history and interested to learn the facts.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF ORTON HALL.

An organized effort to secure a suitable home for the department of Geology and Museum may be said to date from the first annual report of President William H. Scott to the Board of Trustees, under date of November 15, 1883. In this report President Scott wrote as follows:

"I would also urge upon your attention the importance of a separate, fire-proof building for the department of geology and zoology. The geological museum is large and of great value. Much material has been collected, but it is simply stored in a tight basement room for want of space above.

The State has devoted years of time and tens of thousands of dollars to a geological survey. The time and the money have been well expended. This collection of the mineral products of the State is one of its most valuable fruits, which by a wise provision has been placed for exhibition, examination and use, under the care and control of the

State University. Shall it not be properly cared for? Other collections would come to us if we had a suitable place to receive and display them. The educational value of an extensive, well selected and well arranged museum would be far beyond its cost. It would, besides be a place of interest to thousands of visitors. . . . A fire-proof building should be erected which would provide abundant room for a proper arrangement of the specimens already collected and for all that may be collected for years to come, and which would at the same time afford a convenient lecture-room, laboratory, library and study for the professor of the department." (1)

It is clearly shown in the above quotation that it was the idea at the beginning to provide not only quarters for the geological museum, but also for the geological department and that they were to be in the *same* building.

Dr. Orton in his report on the Department of Geology, dated November 8, 1884, says:

"My hope is that in any building to be hereafter constructed on the University grounds, the needs of the museum may be considered. If a suitable place can be provided for it I can guarantee a rapid growth of the collection in all of its various lines." (2)

President Scott in his report to the Board of Trustees heartily endorsed Dr. Orton's request in the following language:

"The geological museum has almost reached the limits possible to it in its present location. It has already an exceedingly valuable collection; but, if allowed the opportunity, it will become more valuable every year. I cordially second Dr. Orton's suggestion that a new building should be erected for it at an early day." (3)

In the report of the following year Dr. Orton made a strong plea for a building for the geological museum and wrote in no uncertain language as follows:

"The truth is that the museum needs a building for itself, and I trust that the time has now come when we may set about the work of providing suitable quarters for it, with good promise of success. We must distinctly recognize the fact that suitable provision will require considerable outlay. It is easy to lay down a number of points that should be observed in the construction of a museum building. (1) It should

(1). Thirteenth Ann. Rept. Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University to the Governor of the State of Ohio, for the year 1883, p. 25.

(2). Fourteenth Ann. Rept. Board of Trustees Ohio State University, for the year 1884, p. 31.

(3). *Ibid.*, p. 26.

be built of Ohio stone. (2) It should be fireproof. (3) It should furnish one example on college grounds of a building properly constructed, heated and ventilated. (4) It should be large enough to provide for the natural growth and expansion of such a collection as it would contain.

It needs no argument to show that a building designed for such a use should be fireproof, but in addition to the obvious reasons for this requirement, I may add that if a proper place were furnished by the University, adapted both to the proper display and permanent preservation of the materials entrusted to it, valuable collections of fossils and minerals would be sure to come to us.

I will not dwell longer on these points, but in case the trustees decide to move in this matter, I shall take great pleasure in securing all available information as to the best modern practice in museum construction, and also in furnishing to the architect the needful requirements of the building that we wish to obtain." (1)

President Scott, in his report to the Board of Trustees, again strongly endorsed the plea of Dr. Orton when he said:

"Perhaps the most urgent demand at present is that of the geological museum for a safe and commodious building. This museum is a collection in which the state has a special interest. It is, for the most part, the fruit of the geological survey, conducted under the authority and at the expense of the state. It is the only collection that represents with any approach to completeness her great mineral resources. To care for it is one of the plainest dictates of prudence.

The case is so strong that it seems unnecessary to plead it. An appropriation sufficient to erect a suitable and handsome building to receive this valuable collection would render a great service to the University." (2)

The Secretary of the Board of Trustees presented this recommendation of Dr. Orton and President Scott to Governor Hoadly in the following language:

"It is of the highest importance that a separate fireproof building be erected at an early day, to which the library and geological museum can be removed. The suggestions of President Scott and Professor Orton for the erection of such a building are approved by the trustees with the hope that Your Excellency will recommend the subject to the favorable consideration of the general assembly." (3)

(1). Fifteenth Ann. Rept. for the year 1885, p. 30.

(2). *Ibid.*, pp. 27, 28.

(3). *Ibid.*, p. 16.

This report of the Secretary seems to imply that it was intended to erect only one building for the library and geological museum. Dr. Scott informs me, however, that it was clearly the intention in his reports to call for two buildings, one for the geological museum and department and the other for the library, and it was not until considerably later, when it became evident that the financial situation forbade the erection of a library building, that it was decided to give the library *temporary* quarters in the geological building. The plan for a separate building for the geological museum and department, Dr. Scott states, was his idea, that of Dr. Orton and so far as he knows that of the Board of Trustees.

In the Sixteenth report Dr. Orton quoted what he had written in the previous one concerning the needs of a museum building and in addition said:

"I was glad to learn that the proposition, as stated, was favorably viewed by the Trustees, as was shown in their making it prominent in their application to the state legislature for special appropriations. I hope the subject will continue to command as favorable consideration. The need is constantly increasing, and I trust that the financial condition of the state will warrant an earnest and successful application to the legislature for the appropriation necessary for this work." (1)

President Scott likewise strongly urged the erection of this building in his report of the same year, when he said:

"The reasons urged in former reports for the erection of a new building for the department of geology have lost none of their force by delay. On the contrary, they are more cogent than ever. The museum continues to grow, and yet continues to be hampered in its growth by lack of room. If fire should destroy it, the loss would be irreparable; and the recent destruction of educational buildings by fire, abroad and at home, warns us that the danger is not imaginary. I commend to your attention the strong statement in favor of a new building contained in the report of the head of the department." (2)

It is to be noted that in this report President Scott asks for a new building for the *Department of Geology alone*.

The Secretary of the Board of Trustees in his report to Governor Foraker also called attention to Dr. Orton's report and stated that this building had *first claim* for erection. His language was as follows:

"The trustees also invite attention to the report of Professor Orton, in which he again presents the necessity for a fireproof building in which to arrange and preserve the valuable collection of the state in the

(1). Sixteenth Ann. Rept. for the year 1886, p. 34.
(2). *Ibid.*, p. 26.

geological museum. The collection is constantly exposed to danger from fire; its loss would be irreparable—and while the necessity for additional buildings for other departments of the university is pressing, it is felt that this has the first claim and should be first provided for. Attention is called to the general features of such proposed building, as set forth in Professor Orton's report. The trustees again earnestly recommend an appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of such building." (1)

In October, 1888, Dr. Orton wrote as follows:

"The reasons for desiring a safer and more suitable place for the geological museum than that now occupied have been quite fully set forth in my reports for the last three or four years and it is scarcely necessary to repeat them here. It is sufficient to say that these reasons remain in full force, and that all the interests of the department would be advanced by the assignment of suitable quarters to our geological collections. I am persuaded that the trustees see the desirability of such provision and would gladly aid in making it if it were in their power. I trust that the wants of this department will not be lost sight of in any additions that are to be made to the buildings now on the University grounds." (2)

President Scott again endorsed this recommendation as follows:

"The geological museum presents very strong claims for a new building. I join with the professor of geology in urging these claims again upon your attention and that of the general assembly. If such provision should be made the library could be accommodated for a few years either in the new building or in the room at present occupied by the museum." (3)

In October, 1890, Dr. Orton again wrote at length in support of his long cherished desire for a geological building. Among other things he said:

"I come finally to the naming of a subject which I can not discuss at any length without resorting to the repetition of facts and arguments that have been presented in a number of my previous reports. I refer to the subject of a building for the geological museum. I hope that the time has come in the history of the University when this interest may receive the united support of the trustees, and thus be brought before the legislature under as favorable auspices as possible." (4)

(1). *Ibid.*, p. 19.

(2). Eighteenth Ann. Rept. for the year 1888, p. 43.

(3). *Ibid.*, p. 28.

(4). Twentieth Ann. Rept. for the year 1890, p. 68.

President Scott's support of Dr. Orton in this matter continued, as may be seen in the following paragraph:

"The matter of a building for the geological museum has been presented year after year. May we not hope that the time has come when it will be provided? There are perhaps no more reasons for its erection to be urged now than have already been presented; but these reasons grow stronger every year. The size and value of the collections are constantly increasing, and as a consequence the room it occupies grows more straitened, and the loss in case of its destruction by fire would be the more disastrous. On the other hand, the growth of other departments makes it more and more desirable that the space now given to the department of geology should be available for other uses." (1)

After nearly eight years of effort the work of President Scott and Dr. Orton brought forth results, for on May 5, 1891, President Hayes offered a resolution providing for the erection of three buildings for the University, one of which was "for a geological museum with accommodations for the library, to cost not to exceed, with furniture and fixtures, \$75,000.00, which was adopted by the Board of Trustees. (2)

At a meeting of the Board on June 22, 1891, "President Scott read a letter from Professor Orton with reference to plans for the proposed geological building, and asking that he be allowed to visit institutions in the East before deciding upon such plans. At the request of the Board, Professor Orton appeared before it and was heard on the subject of the proposed building, whereupon President Hayes offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That Professor Orton be requested to prepare preliminary plans and sketches for the geological building and report the same to the Board as soon as practicable.

That he be authorized to visit such places and employ such aid as he deems necessary." (3)

At the meeting of the Board on July 21, 1891, "Professor Orton presented a written report of his observations on a trip taken in pursuance of resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the Board, and submitted preliminary plans and sketches, estimates, etc., prepared by Architect J. W. Yost, of the proposed building for a geological museum, with temporary accommodations for the library."

(1). *Ibid.*, p. 40.

(2). Record of Proceedings Board of Trustees of Ohio State University from Nov. 18, 1890, to June 30, 1900, p. 21.

(3). *Ibid.*, p. 28.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That the plans, drawings, representations, bills of materials, specifications and estimates for the building for the geological museum with temporary accommodations for the library, prepared by Mr. J. W. Yost, architect, be, and are hereby accepted, and that the secretary be instructed to present the same to the governor, secretary of state and auditor of state for their approval." (1)

The above cited resolution of the Board of Trustees shows that the plans for the building for a geological museum which were approved by Governor Campbell, the Secretary of State and the Auditor of State, provided for only *temporary accommodations for the library*.

The report of the Secretary of the Board made in the following fall, under the heading of "New Buildings," contains details concerning the size and materials to be used in the construction of the geological building, and states that Dr. Orton had been authorized to visit the leading museums in the East "with a view of obtaining suggestions and information about such buildings." (2)

In the same report, under the heading of "The Library," the Secretary stated that "Provision is made for its temporary accommodation in the new geological building now being constructed." (3)

Dr. Orton said in his report for the Geological Department, dated June 27, 1891:

"The recent action of the Board of Trustees by which the erection of a suitable building for the geological museum of the University is to be begun forthwith, marks an era in the history of this department." (4)

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of November 17, 1891, the following resolution of Mr. Wing was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the trustees of the Ohio State University, recognizing the eminent attainments of Dr. Edward Orton in geological science, and his long and faithful service to the University and to the State, as the first president of the University, and as state geologist to this date, do hereby direct that the new building under contract for use as a geological museum and library, be known and designated as 'Orton Hall.' (5)

(1). *Ibid.*, p. 36.

(2). Twenty-first Ann. Rept. for the year 1891, p. 17.

(3). *Ibid.*, p. 26.

(4). *Ibid.*, p. 71.

(5). Record of Proceedings Board of Trustees of Ohio State University from Nov. 18, 1890, to June 30, 1900, p. 54.

The report of the Secretary of the Board of Trustees for 1892 to Governor McKinley, under the heading of "The Geological Building," states that it "has been named 'Orton Hall' in honor of Dr. Edward Orton, who was the honored first president of the institution, and is now professor of geology and the head of the geological survey of the state." (1)

The Secretary then gives some account of the building and in enumerating the varieties of building stone, names the companies that have donated it, and says that in the vestibule "some thirty or forty varieties of the better building stones of the state will be used."

The following report of the Secretary contained a further account of Orton Hall and stated that:

"The design of making it representative of the geology of the state has been carried out not only in the materials of which it is constructed, as mentioned in the last report, but in the carving of arches, capitals and gargoyles. In the latter the conventional dragons' heads have been replaced by heads of extinct monsters representing the animal life in the progressive geological periods. In the carving of the interior vestibule the artist has happily mingled with conventional foliage some of the characteristic Ohio fossils, and in panels on opposite sides has carved in low relief, the heads of Lesquereux, the celebrated paleontologist, and Dr. Newberry, the first state geologist. The building when completed and equipped, will cost about \$100,000. In the last annual report, acknowledgments were made to the quarrymen of the state for their contributions and assistance in making the geological building so unique and instructive." (2)

The University Catalogue of the same year under the description of buildings, contained the following:

"ORTON HALL. This building, now in process of construction and rapidly nearing completion, is designed for the permanent accommodation of the large geological collection of the University, and for work and instruction in the Department of Geology." (3)

It is to be noted that in the first catalogue in which there is any particular account of Orton Hall, it is clearly and positively stated that it is designed for the *permanent* accommodation of the geological collec-

(1). Twenty-second Ann. Rept. for the year 1892, p. 13.

(2). Twenty-third Rept. Board of Trustees from November 15, 1892, to June 30, 1893, p. 13.

(3). Catalogue of the Ohio State University for 1892-93, p. 15.

tion and for the *work and instruction in the Department of Geology*. Every succeeding catalogue of the University has contained a similar statement concerning Orton Hall.

The report of President Scott for the year 1893-94 stated that:

"In the department of geology the year has brought a notable advance. As Dr. Orton says in his report: 'The year has been an important one in several respects for the department, the chief features being (1) the occupation of Orton Hall and the consequent distribution and rearrangement of the collections, with greatly increased facilities for their proper display'." (1)

The Catalogue of the Ohio State University for 1894-1895 contained the following statement under the description of buildings:

"ORTON HALL. This building, recently completed at a cost of about \$102,000, is designed for the permanent accommodation of the large geological collection of the University and for work and instruction in the Department of Geology." (2)

The Secretary of the Board of Trustees in describing certain changes made in the room occupied by the library in Orton Hall, wrote as follows in his report for the year ending June 30, 1896:

"The room now occupied by the Library was not designed for its permanent abiding place, but for the use of the Geological Museum whenever its collections should need additional space. The gallery [recently erected in the Library] will not interfere with the use of the room for museum purposes, but will directly add to its efficiency for that use." (3) The Secretary further stated that:

"The growth of the Library and the constant additions to the Geological and Archaeological collections bring us face to face with the fact that a separate library building will soon be needed." (4)

The idea contained in the above statement was brought to the attention of the Trustees in the next report by President Canfield, who said:

"We must soon provide a suitable library building. The room which we are now using is inadequate, and it is really needed by the department of Geology." (5)

(1). Twenty-fourth Rept. Board of Trustees for year ending June 30, 1894, pp. 30, 31.

(2). *Loc. cit.*, p. 15.

(3). Twenty-sixth Ann. Rept. Board of Trustees for the year ending June 30, 1896, p. 16.

(4). *Ibid.*, p. 17.

(5). Twenty-seventh Ann. Rept. Board of Trustees for the year ending June 30, 1897, p. 36.

Dr. Orton died on October 16, 1899, and in the account of his life, published the next day in the *Columbus Evening Dispatch*, occurs the following paragraph, which records the well-known use to which Orton Hall was dedicated:

"Orton Hall, the magnificent stone building, which was erected for the permanent accommodation of the large geological collection of the University, and for work and instruction in the department of geology, and which is one of the finest and costliest buildings on the campus, has been elaborately draped in black."

Dr. Thomas C. Mendenhall, in his memorial address on "Edward Orton, Educator," before the University on November 26, 1899, spoke of Orton Hall as a monument to his memory. Among other things Dr. Mendenhall said:

"The beautiful and noble building which bears his name and which, from this time on, will stand as a monument to his memory, bears witness, in the very stones of which it is composed, of the readiness with which these forces responded to his touch." (1)

The Board of Trustees expressed a similar idea in their report to Governor Nash, as may be seen from the following paragraph taken from their records:

"The Board of Trustees in 1892 honored him by naming the building erected for the safe keeping of the geological museum, 'Orton Hall.'

"Now that he is gone it is seen how appropriate and fitting it was that his name should thus be perpetuated. In it are stored the valuable collections he made during the period of his greatest activity." (2)

ORTON HALL THE PERMANENT HOME OF THE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MUSEUM.

It appears to the writer that any fair-minded person, who will read the foregoing historical review of the efforts during a decade of years to secure and build a structure for the Geological Museum and Department, will certainly grant that those who are now in charge should exert every effort within their power to retain it for those to whom its use rightfully belongs. There was not a shadow of a doubt in the minds of Dr. Orton, President Scott and the other University officials but that this building, which the Trustees named Orton Hall in honor of Dr. Orton, was designed and expected to house the Department of Geology and Museum permanently.

(1). In Memoriam Edward Orton, p. 19.

(2). Thirtieth Ann. Rept. Board of Trustees for the year ending June 30, 1900, p. 29.

The Department of Geology and Museum of this University were the nearest to Dr. Orton's heart of all the various trusts he had held. The last work that he did was in their service, for on October 2, 1899, just two weeks previous to his death, he came to his office and study—Room No. 1 of Orton Hall—and entered the data for certain specimens in the Museum Catalogue.

His old associate, Dr. Mendenhall, in his memorial address, expressed the universal sentiment of alumni and associates of Dr. Orton when he said, "The beautiful and noble building which bears his name . . . from this time on will stand as a monument to his memory." As the writer has met and talked with alumni during the last ten years he has found that their great love for Dr. Orton is genuine and that they invariably refer to Orton Hall with its Museum and Department of Geology as his memorial. The almost universal sentiment is that the building ought to be given over to the Department of Geology and Museum to which it rightfully belongs.

On account of the pressure of many duties we have been forgetful of that which was due to the memory of Edward Orton, the first President and most beloved professor of Ohio State University. It is now incumbent upon us to remember him and to see to it that the department which he so fondly loved, housed in Orton Hall, by being properly supported may become a fitting monument to the great work which he did for this University.

It is often said that the alumni of state institutions are careless and indifferent concerning the needs and progress of their *alma mater*. There seems to be an exception, however, in this case and the alumni of Ohio State University, as a rule, are loyal to the memory of Dr. Orton and his wishes, and it would not be wise deliberately to ignore this sentiment and thwart the fondest plan of Dr. Orton's life.

It may be said that the sentiment of those acquainted with the early history of Ohio State University and the work of Dr. Orton is very strong in favor of the use of Orton Hall for what it was designed, viz., for the home of the Museum and the Department of Geology. This was unmistakably shown in numerous letters received after an order had been issued for the temporary removal of the department from the building. The following quotations from four representative letters will show the basis for this statement, two of which are from alumni, one from a former associate of Dr. Orton and the other from one of America's most prominent geologists.

"I am tempted to go back some sixteen or seventeen years to the time when Orton Hall was first opened. With a great deal of just pride



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dear old Dr. Orton took me all over the building, explaining the proposed use of each room. 'The Library, I regret to say, is to be housed here for a few years, but they cannot stay long as we shall need the room. This is our building, you know, not theirs,'—or words to that effect." (Mignon Talbot, B.A. '92, Ph.D. Yale '04, Professor of Geology in Mount Holyoke College.)

"I have learned with extreme regret of the proposed plan of removal of the Geological Department from Orton Hall. I remember the great pride Dr. Orton took in that building named in his honor and how he looked forward to the future progress of the department, and he told me that in time the whole building would be devoted to geology and the library feature was only temporary. It appears to me like a sacrilege to now change this order of things, and as an alumnus and special student of this great and good man, I would like to protest in the strongest terms against this action. * * * I cannot help but feel that this action implies the loss of memory of his work for your University. Surely the University can afford to still honor his record in science which has resulted in honor to the University." (George P. Grimsley, B.A. '90, M.A. '91, Ph.D. John Hopkins '94, Assistant Geologist on the West Virginia Geological Survey.)

"As Dr. Orton's associate in the first two years of his occupancy of Orton Hall, I know something of the strength of his devotion to his science, his delight in the new building planned by him, and his willingness to spend himself for the University. That the Department of Geology should even temporarily be removed from Orton Hall is not alone an undeserved calamity to that department, but a betrayal of the purposes of the building as conceived by Dr. Orton and implied in the name and dedication. The exclusive occupancy of the building by the Department of Geology ultimately was Dr. Orton's ambition and confident expectation. This ambition seems fully justified by the growth of the department and the older friends of the University earnestly hope that a plan will not be carried out which is a shock to all who honor the name of Orton, who know of the great work accomplished by Dr. Orton, of his hopes for the future of Orton Hall, and the debt which the University owes to his memory." (Dr. F. Bascom, Instructor in Geology in Ohio State, 1893-95; head of the Department of Geology in Bryn Mawr College since 1895.)

"I trust that in reverence for the memory of the gifted Orton, whom I was especially favored to have as a personal friend and who was one of the greatest teachers I have ever known, as well as one of the most eminent authors in geology, that this building which he had planned as

the crowning work of his life to give a fitting home to geology in Ohio shall not be diverted from the end he had in view. I am sure that every geologist and teacher of geology in the country would regard it as nothing less than profanation that this beautiful and commodious building should be used for anything except the home of the Department of Geology and the Geological Museum of the Ohio State University. To Dr. Orton more than any other one man, the State of Ohio owes the existence even of this great and prosperous institution of learning, and I trust that the crowning event of his long and useful life and the inspiration of his work for geology in Ohio will not be marred and his memory dishonored by installing in Orton Hall, even temporarily, any other department of the University, to say nothing of the idea of moving the Department of Geology to some other building." (Dr. I. C. White, former Professor of Geology in the University of West Virginia, State Geologist of West Virginia since 1897, Chief of the Brazilian Coal Commission, 1904-06.)

In conclusion it may be said that the Department of Geology has outgrown the rooms which it now has in Orton Hall and is compelled to meet part of its classes in rooms in other buildings. This is a serious handicap in the efficiency of its instruction and the time has arrived when it is absolutely necessary that more room in Orton Hall be assigned to it. The fundamental nature of the science of geology in any modern scheme of education makes this imperative, for, as Dr. John M. Clarke (Director of Science and State Geologist of New York) has said, "Those of us who are deeply concerned in following its ultimate bearings cannot concede to any other branch of human knowledge an import of so momentous fundamental excellence. It is for this very reason all the more to be regretted when the science which lies at the foundation of all human property and is the *nidus* of the most far reaching influences upon humanity, is made the victim of the expediencies of convenience."

A library building, for which we are largely indebted to Senator Alonzo H. Tuttle, is now in course of erection, therefore the pressing need of additional room for the Department of Geology can, fortunately, be met in the near future.

CHARLES S. PROSSER.



The Classes

'83.

C. C. MILLER is doing graduate work in the Teachers' College of Columbia University. He is also preparing an elaborate history of Fairfield County, Ohio, of which he is a native. Mr. Miller was the first graduate of Ohio State from that county.

'86.

GEORGE S. CUNNINGHAM is connected with the Federal Gas Company of Columbus. His son, Russell, is a member of the Freshman class at Ohio State.

'88.

CHESTER H. ALDRICH was elected Governor of Nebraska on the Republican ticket last November. After graduating at Ohio State, Mr. Aldrich went direct to Nebraska where he taught school several years. Later he began practicing law and took an active part in politics. In the recent campaign he ran on the "dry" ticket and had the support of William J. Bryan. In college Mr. Aldrich was well known and was a leader in the Alcyone Literary Society.

'90.

RALPH D. MERSHON has been awarded the John Scott medal by the Franklin Institute for his invention of Electric devices. A good cut of him may be found in the Literary Digest for February 4.

'92.

Ex-'92. EBERLY HUTCHINSON is established for the winter in Rome, haunting one Italian town after another on the hunt of forgotten frescoes. He was chiefly instrumental, last year, in the purchase by the Worcester (Mass.) Gallery of Whistler's "The Fur Jacket."

Miss MIGNON TALBOT, professor of Geology in Mount Holyoke College, read a paper at the recent meeting of

the Paleontological Society in Pittsburgh, on "A New Dinosaur From the Triassic of the Connecticut Valley." This is the first skeleton of an herbivorous dinosaur found in the eastern part of the United States. Professor Williston, of the University of Chicago, the leading American authority on dinosaurs, in discussing this paper, said that he fully agreed with Miss Talbot's description and interpretation of this skeleton. Professor Williston further stated that it is the most important discovery in dinosaurs made in this country during the last ten years.

CARMI A. THOMPSON has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior by President Taft. Mr. Thompson has just completed two terms as Secretary of State and previously he was Speaker of the House. He made an excellent record in each position.

'94.

H. O. WILLIAMS, Principal of the Sacramento High School, has sent the following interesting lines which are published without his consent: "I have just received the O. S. U. "QUARTERLY" for October, 1910, in which under caption of "The Classes," you waste considerable valuable space about my appointment to Sacramento. Several of the facts are distorted. I am not a member of the "State Text-Book Commission." I am "Reader in Latin and Greek for the State Board of Education," it being my place to recommend texts in those languages for adoption into the state list. But I write chiefly to correct the date of my graduation. I am a member of '94 not of '92. I have one of the largest high schools of the state and the attendance is increasing to such a degree that we must shortly enlarge or build a new structure. The present one has been

occupied but two years and is a splendid up-to-date high school. Secondary education in California has the reputation of being in the fore front, as I suppose you know. The 'QUARTERLY' is a great paper. It is most welcome whenever it comes. There are three O. S. U. men in Sacramento: Edward Hyatt, B. A., '81, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, recently re-elected by a great majority; Frank C. Miller, C. E., '93, newly elected County Surveyor, and the undersigned. All holding public office! Just like Ohio."

JOHN A. MCGREW has recently been appointed superintendent of the Saratoga and Champlain division of the Delaware & Hudson railroad.

'98.

COKE L. DOSTER of Greenfield is a member of the present Ohio Senate. Other Ohio State men in the legislature are, '94, H. M. Finley of Morgan County; '99, George E. Davidson of Columbiana County; '01, H. R. Jones and '96, J. F. Bertsch of Franklin County. Messrs. Finley and Jones are members of the House finance committee.

'99.

MRS. JOHN FISHER (Dorothy Canfield), of Arlington, Vt, well known by the many fine and individual stories published in the magazines over her own name, is beginning in Scribner's Magazine a new series of stories, and is now engaged upon her second novel.

MRS. ORRIN GOULD MURFIN (Anna Williams) has spent the autumn with the naval colony in England and France, on the occasion of the European cruise of the North Atlantic Squadron. Lieutenant Murfin is on the North Dakota.

'05.

EX-'05. GEORGE BELLOWS' painting, "Up the Hudson," has been purchased from the Venice International Exposi-

sition by Mr. Hugo Reisinger to be presented to the Royal Gallery at Berlin. Mr. Libby, of Toledo, Ohio, has bought and presented to the Toledo Museum of Fine Arts his canvas, "Blackwell's Bridge," which was in last year's American exhibition at Berlin and Munich. Mr. Bellows has just concluded an exhibition of twenty-four of his canvases in the Madison Galleries, New York. At the recent exhibition in Columbus of "Independent Artists" he was represented by two canvases, "Idlers Riverside Park" and "Polo at Lakewood." The Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts has just purchased this last canvas.

RUSSELL I. HARE, who last year was legal counsel for the North American Civic League for Emigrants in New York City, was recently made secretary of the league. Mr. Hare's promotion came as the direct result of his prosecution before ex-Governor Hughes and his Commission of a number of notaries in the state of New York who were found guilty of defrauding emigrants. The dismissal of fourteen of these notaries, on the evidence procured by Mr. Hare, constituted Governor Hughes' last official act.

'06.

HAROLD C. BARTHOLOMEW, formerly an instructor in the University of Pennsylvania, has accepted a position as instructor in Railway Engineering in Pennsylvania State College.

HOWARD DURBIN is employed with John W. Alward, consulting engineer, Chicago, and is located at Evansville, Indiana, on the installation of new water works at that place.

R. H. HALLSTED, Assistant Engineer with the Missouri Pacific Iron Mountain System, has been appointed road master of the Iron Mountain Railway at Lake Village, Ark.

MORGAN C. MILNE, who has been employed for the past three years in the Cobalt region of Ontario, Canada, has accepted a position with the United States Coal and Oil Company at Holden, West Virginia.

'07.

JOHN C. BELKNAP has been appointed District Manager of the Continental Casualty Co., of Chicago, with offices at the corner of Gay and High streets, Columbus.

'08.

EDWIN L. BECK, Professor of English in Westminster College, Pa., has been recalled to the English department of the Ohio State University. He takes the rank of Assistant Professor, and will be chairman of the department committee in charge of all the composition courses.

W. H. BENNETT has accepted a position with a large mining company in Brazil, and sailed for South America the last of November. His work will take him to the head waters of the Amazon river.

MR. BASIL W. DENNIS, M. E., having completed his special apprenticeship

course with the Allis-Chalmers Company, Milwaukee, has now become Assistant Chief Engineer of the Electric Company at Muskogee, Oklahoma.

W. N. KING has been appointed attorney for the Kanawha & Michigan Railroad, with headquarters at Charleston, West Virginia.

'09

SIDNEY H. KATZ is instructor in chemistry in the Agricultural State College at Durham, New Hampshire.

C. E. SNYDER of Norwalk, Ohio, for the past year animal husbandry expert at the University of Minnesota, has been given the position of chief of the United States sheep bureau, in the animal industry department. Mr. Snyder will take his new office February 1.

H. C. THOMPSON is head of the division of horticulture at Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina.

'10

B. W. ANSPON is Assistant Professor of Horticulture and Assistant Horticulturist of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College. With one exception he has charge of all classes in Horticulture.



Ohio State at the Chicago Meeting of the American Physical Society

The Thanksgiving meeting of the American Physical Society was held in the Ryerson Physical Laboratory, University of Chicago, Saturday, November 26, 1910. The location was favorable for the West and the attendance from that part of the country was large. How well Ohio State was represented is shown by the following seven papers, all of which were presented and discussed by the society:

1. The Hall Effect and Some Allied Effects in Alloys, by Alpheus W. Smith.

2. The Conduction of Electricity Through Gases at Various Temperatures, by Robert F. Ehardt.

3. Valve-action of Al and Mg and Their Alloys, by C. Nusbaum.

4. On the Free Vibrations of a Lecher System Using a Blondlot

Oscillator, by F. C. Blake and Miss Ruppersberg.

5. On the Free Vibrations of a Lecher System Using a Lecher Oscillator, by F. C. Blake and Charles Sheard.

6. The Effect of Temperature On Di-electric Strength of Porcelain Insulators, by George O. Weimer.

7. The Distribution of Discharge Between a Point and Plane Under Varying Pressures, by Robt. F. Earhart and F. W. Pote.

Of these seven papers the first five are completed and ready for publication. Their preparation has occupied all the spare time of the authors for at least a year. Papers six and seven were in the nature of reports of progress and will be completed and published later.

The prominence of Ohio State at this meeting may be shown in another way. The program consisted of twenty-six papers, of which this institution contributed seven; Wisconsin followed with five, Chicago with four, Illinois with four, Michigan with three, Iowa with two and Cornell with one. While numbers are not the only criterion, it is believed that Ohio State will not suffer if the comparison be made on the basis of scientific merit.

It may be well to state in this connection that while this meeting was in progress Professor Cole was addressing the North Central Association at Cleveland on the relation between Physics and Manual Training. At the Minneapolis meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held during the holidays, he read a paper on Diffraction and Secondary Radiation of Short Electric Waves.

With the heavy routine duties of the teaching staff at Ohio State opportunities for research are not flattering. What is done must usually be after the day's work is over. All credit to the Physicists who have done so much to add to the reputation of Ohio State!



The Undergraduates

At this season of the year, when all-absorbing football has temporarily taken a back seat, every undergraduate feels free to mount his own particular hobby and display his horsemanship before the University audience. Even the *Lantern*, which under Editor Riker's ambitious direction, has expanded until its superficial area is only equalled by the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, hardly has space to chronicle the multitude of student activities.

The Men's Glee Club began the musical season at Ohio State with a series of concerts by Sousa and his band, in

December. On the 20th of January the Mandolin and Glee Club gave the first of their two regular concerts for the year. The second concert will be given in the Spring. The Girls' Glee Club is preparing for a big event to take place the latter part of February, and the witty co-eds of Oxley Hall are busy sorting out the best bon-mots of the year for that delightful evening.

The dramatic club, The Strollers, will introduce an innovation this year by giving their play, Pinero's "The Schoolmistress," at the Southern theater, instead of in the University Auditorium.

torium. However, the old Main Building will not be entirely deserted by Thespis. Prof. Peirce has arranged for the production by the French Club of two French plays. Moliere's "Les Précieuses Redicules" will be given in April. It is expected that all the undergraduates who have pursued their study of French as far as "parlez vous Frongsay" will attend in a body. If they do the French Club will hire a tent.

The opening of the Ohio Union took place on January 13 and 14. It was thrown open by the Union Committee to show the students and their friends what a splendid place it is for the men of the University, and as an opening gun in a grand campaign to raise the money to furnish it completely. The reception was rounded out with a merry evening of music and dancing. It is expected that the building will be ready for use by Easter, and its occupation by the student organization will have a profound influence in centralizing and stimulating every form of University activity.

This opening has given renewed vigor to the movement, directed by the Woman's Council, for a Woman's Building, to serve the same purposes for the women that the Ohio Union will for the men. The venerable Gab Room which, for the past four years has been feebly attempting to act as the co-ed rendezvous, gave one last gasp and threw up the sponge when the recent fashion of big hats came in, and since then the between-class meetings have taken place in the hall.

The co-eds have also been active of late in organizing new sororities. Within the last month Phi Delta Gamma and Delta Zeta have instituted chapters at State and rumors of a vague and mysterious tone speak of yet a third whose origin is so thickly shrouded that even the name has not yet been divulged. Lambda Alpha has moved into

a house of its own on Thirteenth avenue and Delta Delta Delta has occupied one on Ninth.

University society this winter seems to be gayer than ever. Among the numerous dances, formal and informal, which aid the student to burn the midnight oil in a pleasant and profitable manner, no doubt the Junior Prom is the most significant. It will occur somewhat later this year than usual, in March. The Football Informal on January 6 was marked by the presentation of "O's" to the football men. On Feb. 10 the Co-ed Prom, which girls only are allowed to attend, will demonstrate the superfluousness of man in the realm of the waltz.

Another important social event was the Live Stock Exhibition of Nov. 23. The University herds, before making their debut at the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago held an informal reception in the Stock Judging Pavilion. The University is the owner of some of the finest domestic animals in the United States, and the Agricultural students shed tears of pride and joy when they saw them pass in review on this notable evening. The climax was reached when The Wonderful Calf, an almost perfect example of the veal cutlet grower's art, entered the arena with his little ears tied with blue ribbon and made his little bow to the delighted spectators.

A considerable sentiment has grown up among the undergraduates that Ohio State has outgrown her old football schedule, which confined her almost entirely to Ohio colleges, and should expand her gridiron contests so as to meet the teams of universities important enough to be considered real rivals in the world of education. The first move in this direction was the closing of a contract with Syracuse to play on Ohio Field the Saturday before Thanksgiving next year. This, with the Michigan game, will be the big contests of

the next football season. Gradually the minor colleges of Ohio, whose defeat confers on State neither glory or prestige, will be dropped and such schools as Chicago, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Cornell (we hope) will be added, until she has taken her proper place in interscholastic athletics. Situated as Ohio State is, between the East and the West, she is in a splendid position to reach out on both sides of the Allegheny Mountains, which up to date have been a sort of natural boundary dividing two distant styles of football, and make her games among the most significant in America.

Debating, always one of the principle interests of the winter, called out a remarkable demonstration of enthusiasm at the try-out for 'Varsity debaters just before Christmas. About forty candi-

dates entered the lists and the total lung power ran into almost unbelievable figures. The six good men and true who were selected to represent Ohio State in the tri-state debate with Indiana and Illinois are at present busy taking breathing exercises and digging up recondite points on the question of compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, which is the matter at issue.

Among the new clubs which have appeared on the campus are the New Bremen Club, whose members must hail from New Bremen and love the Dutch, and the Red Head Club, which is supposed to embrace all those students whom Fate has handicapped with red hair. The meetings of the latter have been well attended and as a natural phenomenon are second only to the Aurora Borealis. MARTIN SPRAGUE, '11.



The Football Season of 1910

In reviewing the big athletic season of the year one has conflicting emotions, nearly as much so as when watching a game, the outcome of which is uncertain. When one is talking to a crowd of college students all is enthusiasm in the audience and should be with the speaker, but in addressing through the printed page the great crowd of alumni and ex-students, I am a little uncertain how to proceed in order to present the football season in the most attractive manner. Presumably most of those who read this review have already read the weekly *Lantern*, and probably know all that can be said in a review of this kind, and know it in greater detail than the writer can express here.

Although the football team had a variety of experiences during the past

season, yet only one defeat stands against it, and this was the defeat at Cleveland in the game against Case School. This game was played under a protest registered by the executive committee of our own athletic board for the reason that the Case management seemed unreasonable in the matter of selecting officials. For several years it has become harder and harder to reach a friendly agreement in due time as to who shall officiate at this game and the same difficulty is encountered whether the game is played in Columbus or in Cleveland. Inasmuch as the experience last season was no exception, we proposed that the selection of unchosen officials be left with the central board, whose special business it is to select or assign officials to games where requested. The Case

management were unwilling to agree to that suggestion, whereupon we suggested that the selection be left to Mr. Stagg of Chicago University, but that proposition was also refused. Inasmuch as it had seemed impossible to reach a friendly agreement and the Case management declined to submit the selection to any other parties, however competent and unbiased they might be, our executive committee could see nothing to do but to place the entire selection of officials in the hands of the Case management, protesting against their unwillingness to refer the matter to an outsider, and to play the game nevertheless. In college athletics the spirit of the sport should be always uppermost, and a game should be cancelled for only the gravest reasons. We always stand ready to accept victory or defeat on the merits of the contest, and believe that although defeat sometimes comes without justification, as in this game it did, yet the cause of college athletics is advanced by courtesy at all times and trusting to the future to justify one's conduct. Certain it is that we sacrificed none of our good reputation, and we accept the defeat philosophically, although we are sure that it was not merited. The two institutions play football next year as usual, and we are hoping that only the best of feeling will characterize the contest and all the preliminary arrangements.

Concerning the rest of the football season, Denison played us to a tie score, 5 to 5, on the Saturday following the Michigan game, when the team naturally let down in its training and preparation, and near the end of the season Oberlin played us to a tie score of 0 to 0 in a game that seemed to show undoubted superiority on our part, yet that superiority is not indicated by the score. Last season being the first under the revised rules, the game was full of surprises, and almost every Satur-

day it happened that some team acknowledged to be superior to its opponent, was held to no score or a tie score, everybody seeming to be experimenting with the possibilities of the game. Although we state very glibly, when we are unexpectedly played to a draw, that our playing and team were superior in reality, yet when we play a tie game with Michigan we feel that our team is as good as Michigan's, although probably the case is reversed with the Michigan people and they feel that their team is much superior, but had the bad luck of the contest; all of these feelings go into the season and form a part of it, and without them there would probably be nothing worth remembering.

The cheering of the students under the direction of the competent leaders we have had for the past four or five years, has become the striking feature of a football game at Ohio State; in fact to many of the patrons of the game from the city the cheering is as interesting as the game itself. New features are constantly being brought forward by the cheer-masters, and at a game last season it was not unusual to see one of the players of old days called out in front of the stands by the cheer-masters and asked to lead the "Wa-hoo," and on such occasions the great enthusiasm was unfeigned and spontaneous. This good recognition of the athlete of former days serves also to remind the current student body that in those days there were great men also. To some of us who were spectators at the game the men thus called out meant more athletically than the men then performing on the gridiron. Such a custom has a welding influence, tying the old alumni to the great events of the past and also showing the returned athlete that his performances have by no means been forgotten. Let us keep the good custom going.

Visiting teams and students are always given a thoroughly cordial welcome and the utmost courtesy crosses back and forth over the field, making for right college spirit and gentlemanly conduct under conditions which sometimes incite rather hostile feelings. All of these amenities which should mark a meeting of any kind between college men are being assiduously encouraged here, and when we go abroad we find the same feeling developing everywhere.

The crowds attending our games are better handled year by year, due to the untiring attention of Director Wingert and the efficient treasurer, William C. Mills. Mills is one of the familiar figures at any Ohio State athletic contest, and has had experience in athletics as member of the Athletic Board, graduate manager and treasurer, and in all capacities has exercised a most excellent influence in favor of economy. In a number of instances he has borrowed money on his own responsibility to take care of current expenses and has always had the best interests of athletics in mind. He and Director Wingert have worked out the problem of receiving and accommodating large crowds of people, so that that matter is attended to with as much facility and satisfaction as is possible.

The new scheme of selling annual tickets for \$5.00, admitting the purchaser to all athletic contests held on the University grounds during the year, was very favorably received, and about 740 tickets were sold last fall. This assures a good attendance at all athletic events both indoors and outdoors, through the year, and at the same time offers a ready fund for carrying along athletics until the large gate receipts begin to come in. Probably one-fourth of the students purchased these annual tickets, and judging the future by the past, it is likely that next year a larger number will be sold.

Howard Jones with the Yale sys-

tem was an unqualified success. The material at hand was not in some respects the most select, and it certainly was not present in great numbers. Working on the theory that the defensive game should be as nearly perfected as possible before the fancy offensive game was undertaken, the team beat Reserve and Cincinnati and held Michigan to a tie, and when in the Case game it started its offense it showed the great advantage of Jones' tactics. No clear touchdown, by straight football, was made against the team. Howard Jones' spirit was right; he had the confidence and support of the men; and everybody about the University felt that the football team was in most competent hands. We were indeed sorry to lose him, but did the next best thing in employing another Yale man to coach the team in 1911. Mr. Vaughn will come highly recommended as a sportsman and an athlete, a representative college student, and a gentleman; and he will undoubtedly continue the game as taught by Mr. Jones.

Stephen Farrell, the trainer, kept the men in the best condition that any State team has ever shown, and enjoyed the entire confidence and respect of all of the athletes. He remains at the University the year round, and has agreed to return for the college year 1911-1912. His efforts are most intelligent, and directed toward the establishment of a sound policy in training athletes and interesting them in the various branches of college sport. In a few years the conditions here among athletes will be vastly improved, and then the best men in the University for all lines of sport will compete. It is this steady, untiring, year-to-year effort on the part of an intelligent trainer that will have a greater influence in University athletics than any other single force. Mr. Farrell's spirit is fine. He co-operates gladly and efficiently with

the coaches and he is indeed the permanent element in the athletic situation. We have great hopes for the future. We must keep him.

"Tommy" Jones, captain of the 1909 team, generously gave assistance during the football season, acted as inspector of the play of other teams, and was of great help generally. His enthusiasm was contagious and he has set an example which future football captains should be glad to follow. Many of the athletes of other days were on the field at various times, including Gibson, the great punter, Hoyer, of center fame, Marker, who is now doing feats as state engineer in keeping with his former gridiron accomplishments, Dunlap, a great football player as well as conscientious office holder, Sansenbacher, Bryce, Barrington, all men having large niches in Ohio State University's hall of fame.

A year ago an appeal was made to the graduate football men to come back if possible during the season and help in the coaching. The effect produced by the presence of the old grads is two-fold, namely, it assists in the actual work of preparing the men for games and also creates a great deal of enthusiasm among the men on the team and the student body. Whether the graduates give much actual instruction or not, their presence is a great stimulus, and therefore the cause of athletics is helped along by the mere presence of these old men on the side lines or the field of practice. It is hoped that next year and the following years more and more of the old grads can return for as long a period as their convenience permits.

The freshman team was most ably cared for by C. S. Welch, an old Ohio Wesleyan player of the middle '90's. Ever since he has been in Columbus he has taken a great interest in Ohio State football, and last year he generously offered his services in coaching

the freshman team and preparing them for next year, when they become eligible to take part in intercollegiate athletics. Welch not only did good work with the freshmen, but gave much assistance to Howard Jones also. He has successfully inaugurated the new policy of the athletic board in giving attention to the first year men, although they are ineligible, with the idea of both finding out what material there may be in the freshman class and developing it as much as possible. In fact, many forces making for proper college sportsmanship have combined during the past season to give us a greater impetus towards genuine college spirit and enthusiastic endeavor.

The chief testimonial an athlete has from his university is the 'varsity letter, and in the last football season twelve men earned the coveted "O." Following the usual custom, the banquet to the football men was given in December and was a most enjoyable occasion, the "O" men at that time electing the captain for 1911. The new leader is Mr. Markley, a tackle of the 1910 team, who is not only a good football player, but a good student, and it is believed that he will captain the team in the same excellent way that Wells did in 1910 and Jones in 1909.

Some dissatisfaction has existed for several years in reference to the schedule of football games. This has been made up almost entirely of Ohio teams, the notable exception being Michigan, and for two years Vanderbilt in addition. Vanderbilt is located badly, geographically speaking, for athletic relations with Ohio State, and therefore this game was abandoned after two years. The Michigan game has always been the chief outside game, and the demand has been made to obtain other games with colleges outside of Ohio. It has occurred to many alumni that Ohio State should have athletic relations with Indiana, Illinois and possibly

Chicago, and with other members of the Western Intercollegiate Conference. There have been practical difficulties in the way of such relations which were pointed out a year ago by the writer, but it may not be amiss to repeat them briefly for the information of the alumni generally, especially in view of the fact that a number of them have sent letters to the Director asking him to schedule more State University teams. These difficulties have been that for several years the Western Conference colleges played only five football games in a season, and each college had enough annual relationships to provide these games of the caliber desired. Later the schedule of these colleges was extended to seven games, but even then enough old relationships existed to furnish all the difficult games desired and the requisite easy games during the season. On these accounts Ohio State has not been able to schedule the so-called Western Conference teams. Other large schools outside of the Western Conference could not be met because of remoteness or peculiar rules of athletic eligibility or inability to take on a game with Ohio State or other reasons as potent and operating to the same end. And now an additional difficulty has arisen in securing games with Western Conference teams; the Conference has very recently decided that each college shall play games only with other Conference teams, consequently Ohio State cannot expect games with Western Conference teams unless it becomes a member of the Conference. Whether it should become a member is a matter of policy, and when it is remembered that the Conference prohibits its members from playing with the University of Michigan so long as Michigan remains out of the Conference, the question resolves itself into one of determining whether Ohio State should go into the Conference if possible and forego the Michigan

game, or continue the Michigan game and make no effort to get into the Conference. The effect of endeavoring to get into the Conference is problematical and it is not seen that Ohio State has any stronger claim to present than other western universities which have been excluded. It certainly would be inadvisable to sever relations with the University of Michigan. This university has done more for Ohio State athletics than almost all other forces combined. We have learned from Michigan how to meet a big school on the playing field, and also on the bleachers; we have learned what student enthusiasm is and we have also profited financially; and in addition to all this our relations have always been of the finest possible character. In the view of the writer it would be unwise at present to enter the Western Conference if that should mean giving up relations with Michigan. If Michigan should go back into the Conference, then Ohio State should make an effort also to enter the Conference, for wider and more valuable relations can be built up with the Western Conference universities than can be built up outside of that Conference. The ideal schedule for Ohio State would be annually a game with Michigan, Illinois and possibly Indiana, and the rest of the games should be played with the stronger Ohio teams. Ohio State is not seeking relations with other state universities because she is complete master of the field in Ohio, for the results of games taken year after year show that this is not the case; but games with other universities that are in the class of Ohio State as to numbers, purposes and institutions, should be encouraged. In this connection it has been many times seriously suggested that the proper preparation to meet large university teams is to defeat all Ohio teams year after year, but this is certainly poor logic. We

THE VARSITY TEAM, 1910

Reading from left to right

Back row: Kirkpatrick, Mgr.; Wright, f. b.; Blaine, g.; Powell, end; Jones, coach; Olds, c.; Bachman, end; Raymond, t.; Farrell, trainer.

Middle row: Smith, c.; Markley, t.; Boesel, g.; Egbert, q.; Wells, Capt. h.; Laybourne, h.; Hall, g.; Barricklow, t.; Pavey, end.

Front row: Clare, h.; Summers, end; Foss, q.; Long, q.; Schieber, end; Smith, h.; Cox, f.



learn to do by doing and the way in which to become able to play large university teams is by playing them; the sooner we can establish such relations the better.

For 1911 the schedule includes Michigan and also a game with Syracuse University. This broadens our athletic relations and will meet hearty approval. Since the Syracuse game will occur on the Saturday before Thanksgiving in Columbus, it was deemed wise to play the Thanksgiving game at Cincinnati. This is a field which has hitherto been uncultivated by Ohio State, and on account of the great size of the city and the fact that the University of Cincinnati is the only local institution of a general educational nature, it is thought that much enthusiasm will mark the game there, and bring us into close relations with that part of the state. In other respects the schedule for 1911 is about as it has been in the past, including Case, Oberlin, Western Reserve and other Ohio colleges.

At some universities a big football game is the occasion of a general return of the graduates who visit the University and get into touch with the old institution again, and at the same time see a good football contest and the student body at play, and thereby renew their impressions of athletics and general university activities. Much more interest is manifested at such an event than is usually shown even at a commencement, and such a gathering might feature, say the Syracuse game in 1911, and the Michigan game in 1912. We might inaugurate what might be called Ohio night, and on the evening preceding the game have a spread and some toasts and renew acquaintances, and live again some of the experiences of our scholastic youth. This custom is observed in many places and we would bring many of our graduates back under these circumstances who otherwise never see the campus or, if

they do, see very few of the people upon it.

The coaching and training system now in force here is thought to be the best that can be devised. The director is on the ground throughout the year, and each branch of athletics has its special coach and assistants who take care of the work in the most effective way, considering our circumstances and our state of development. The managerial end of athletics it is thought is also cared for in the best manner. Dr. Wingert has general charge and has had for some years. He has always stood for true sportsmanship and business-like arrangements, and has in season and out of season advocated all measures which would place our athletics on a high plane and instill proper spirit into the student body. Many discouragements have come along in the course of these years, but he has met them manfully and has overcome them if possible, and today many improvements are observed as the result of his untiring efforts. It is believed that the general system now in use here is of the best, although many needs are apparent. Improvements on the field have gone on at a great rate, probably \$30,000 having been expended in four years, all of which has come from football receipts. Further improvements are needed to make the field perfect, but it is suggested that training quarters are probably the most necessary demand at the present time. Here the men of the various teams might live under proper sanitary and dietary conditions, having the advice of the trainers and coaches in all these matters, and also having the enthusiasm and stimulus which comes from association with men engaged in a common enterprise. Very excellent quarters could be erected in proximity to the athletic field for from ten to twenty thousand dollars, and here the men at their own expense could live

well, taking care of all of their college work in the proper way, and at the same time be better fitted for general athletic contests. Some well-disposed alumnus has here an opportunity to immortalize his name by presenting to the University such a building, and in return it is believed that the Trustees might interpose no objection to naming the building for the donor. There are some further improvements in the way of seating capacity which are contemplated, but for a year or two the present accommodations will probably care for the attendance even at the most important games.

In closing this rambling review, the writer believes that it is worth while for the alumni who are favorably situated to think of returning to the Uni-

versity on the eve of the Syracuse game, and have a general rally at that time. Men may visit their fraternity chapter houses, renew acquaintance with the faculty, and in the city, see the bonfire and hear the college sing, and on the next day witness the big game of the local season. You will be surprised at the changes that have come in all student activities since the days when you were the student body. Also to the alumni who were athletes an urgent appeal is again sent out to come back during the football season as often as possible and remain as long as convenient and give those in charge of athletics the benefit of their counsel, and to all their old friends the pleasure and stimulus of their presence.

GEORGE W. RIGHMIRE, '95.



